

MANHATTAN HOUSE.
NO. 68 DUANE-STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, re-opens in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as the **MANHATTAN HOUSE**, for the purpose of a **HOTEL AND RESTAURANT**. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.
Mr. Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston. A large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks in the cellar of Mr. Gallagher, for the Exchange Coffee Mart. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.
The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr. Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as waiters, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respect to quality and style.
Those friends who have known the character of Mr. Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his diligence quite as untiring; and from such strangers in this city, as love excellent service in the various departments of his profession, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.
House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. *epif* 1617

MARLBORO' HOTEL.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, and is now ready to receive his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety of the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible, to prevent, so company may be received or bills will be paid on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principle, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for those who desire a comfortable and healthy residence. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day. *N. ROGERS.* 1622

WORCESTER HOUSE.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.
The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room is furnished throughout the house, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.
Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.
All stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.
The prices here have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.
N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.
LYSANDER C. CLARK. 1623
Worcester, June 7, 1837.

FOR SALE.
A first rate new 3 story brick house, situated in Temple street, near Cambridge street, containing two parlors and breakfast room on the first floor, with China and other closets, neat chambers, good kitchen, cellar, coal vault, and a side walk, water, &c.; with every convenience for a family. Said house is 24 feet front, 35 feet deep, the lot contains 13 hundred feet of land.
The above can be examined from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. of each day, by applying at the house.
n 29 *5aw2w.*

WANTED.
Part of a good house, convenient to a commodious family, without young children—a parlour, kitchen, and three or four sleeping rooms, rent moderate—not to exceed \$150, which will be paid punctually. Please address W. at this office. *2is 2os* *d2*

WARE HOUSE TO LET.
No 19 and 29 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis wharf. *tf* *mh7*

TO LET.
A three story brick dwelling house containing 9 rooms, No 7 Temple street. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY No 5 Exchange street. *tf* *o12*

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A convenient dwelling for two small families in Village place, containing nine rooms. For terms apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. *tf* *aug29*

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—will be sold at a sacrifice, with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. *tf* *mh23*

TO LET.
The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store. *aug19*

TO LET.
A Shop in Joy's Building. Apply to S. STURLEY, No 79 Washington street. *tf* *s26*

TO LET.
At South Boston, a very good and convenient dwelling house, the whole or a part would be rented to a good tenant. Inquire of ISAAC ADAMS, at L. S. Adams's Machine shop, S. Boston. *epif* *n22*

TO LET.
Two small tenements in Sea street, nearly new, and suitable for small families—rent low.
Also—a building with an engine in perfect order. Apply to the store of T. PAYNE & CO., at the end of the bridge in said street. *tf* *n23*

TO LET.
A two story building in Garden Place, suitable for mechanical or other purposes. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *tf*

TO LET.
A house in La Grange place. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *aw* *n28*

TO LET.
A house in Brattle street. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *tf* *n23*

TO RENT.
A two story wooden house, containing 10 rooms, situated on Broadway, in Cambridge Port, near West Boston Bridge, rent reasonable. Apply to DANIEL CHAMBERLIN, Cambridge Port House, near the premises, or to U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. *tf* *d6*

WANTED.
By a first rate tenant, a house centrally situated—rent \$400.
JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *d6*

TO LET.
A three story brick house, at the south part of the city, containing 12 rooms, in first rate repair, good cellar, yard, pump and aqueduct water, and every other convenience for a genteel family. U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle Square. *d6*

TO LET.
A large house on Myrtle street—rent \$400. U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle Square. *d6*

TO LET.
A brick house on Fruit street—rent about \$200. U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle Square. *d6*

TO BE LET.
The store and cellar under the Beacon Hall at East Cambridge. The store is 28 feet by 70 and is well suited for business with a good cellar under the whole store—brick floor and a good well of water in the same. The cellar is well suited for putting up Pork, &c. For particulars inquire of LUHER BROOKS or JOHN L. HOBBS, East Cambridge, Dec 4, 1837. *3t* *d6*

FOR SALE.
Or exchange, for property in the city, a two story wooden house and half an acre of land in Dorchester. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *d6*

TO RENT.
Rooms suitable for lodging, 10 rooms, either furnished or not. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *tf*

TO RENT.
A small tenement in Sweetser's Court. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. *tf*

DR. SEGUR'S RESTORATIVE STOMACH PILLS.

IN administering to his own relief medicine he had prepared for some dyspeptic patients of too delicate habits to admit of ordinary treatment. He noticed certain peculiar effects on the system which led to the knowledge of the virtues of the medicine presented under the above name. He does not put forth these pills as one of the cure-alls of the age. The distinguishing characteristic claimed for them, and which has more particularly attracted attention, are, indeed called them from more professional use, is the extraordinary efficacy and aptitude they have exhibited in the cure of obstinate dyspeptic cases connected with a nervous and debilitated state, forbidding powerful medicine and indeed all ordinary treatment.
In these cases the Pills have exhibited the two following requisites combined, viz: direct and powerful effect in removing the disease, with so gentle and delicate effects on the system otherwise that the cure is performed without that disturbance of the system attendant on ordinary treatment, which, often, unawares, sinks the patient below the possibility of recovery.
Subsequent use, however, has shown these pills to possess almost as decided powers and advantages in the following cases, which no doubt have a kindred origin or a sympathetic character with the above mentioned cases, in which the virtues of this medicine were first observed.
1st. Nervous affections and weaknesses, more peculiar to females, often accompanied with a train of distressing and symptoms as indescribable as various.
2d. Bowel complaints in children, whether habitual or occasional, with the season, fruits, colds, &c.
3d. Persons recovering from acute diseases, as fevers, or severe bodily injuries, left with local debilities, coldness, and numbness of the limbs, dullness of circulation, general depression of the mind, and energy of the system, &c.
4th. Anasarca striking effect has been exhibited in the use of this medicine, which Dr. Segur would have the honor of mentioning more by way of illustrating the nature of the medicine, than as a general recommendation. An elderly gentleman, long afflicted with dyspepsia, was cured by the use of these Pills—and at the same time recovered the activity of his limbs and general functions of his system, and he repeatedly declared that he had been restored to years of comparative comfort and usefulness, which age had admonished him had passed by forever.
5th. In cases of occasional derangement of health consequent on colds, exhaustion, overloading the stomach, too long continued study or mental effort, sedentary occupations and the like, where nature needs but assistance to overcome present oppressions, and prevent more serious consequences, these Pills have a decided advantage over ordinary medicines; for while they remove present difficulties, they create and leave a more healthy tone and tendency in the system.
The following observations will enable the reader to judge, in some measure, of the peculiar nature of the virtue of these Pills.
1st. They perform their office by exerting a steady and gradual influence on the system the whole time, day and night, till the cure is complete or nearly so.
2d. The principle on which these Pills act upon the constitution requires that they should perform their office in connection with our daily food, each yielding and receiving mutual assistance, that their joint product may become natural and agreeable to the system, and it must visit to refresh and nourish the several parts of the system.
3d. Contrary to the effect of medicine generally, the longer this is used the less quantity is necessary to produce the same effect.
4th. When used in appropriate quantity, the operation of these Pills is without any sensible effect on the feelings, other than a more regular and natural condition of body or mind.
N. B. One or two of these Pills will remove the unpleasant effects of long dinners and late suppers. They are also particularly suited to the use of travellers and men of business, as they afford relief without interruption, and at the same time improve the disposition of the body and mind for exertion.

CERTIFICATES.

This may make known that, for years past, I have been laboring under a peculiar state of health and was brought very low, although most of the time I was able to do my duty. During most of the time my symptoms were distressing indeed. The most prominent of which was a load at the stomach, occurring after each meal with great severity, so much so as to threaten suffocation, attended with an exceeding disagreeable feeling in the head, and a general stupor, with loss of energy and total want of energy. There not only appeared to be a complete stoppage and want of action in the stomach and bowels, but there was also a sensation of numbness; it seemed as if the blood was too weak to circulate; in fact there appeared to be no action but a diseased state. My countenance became sallow, my eyes dull and heavy, and indeed at the time I applied to Dr. Segur for relief, my sufferings were indescribable. By the advice of my Physician I had made use of emetics, cathartics, and blisters repeatedly to no advantage, with the exception of one present relief.
Under these circumstances I had but little faith in the administration of medicine, but after I gave him a full history of my complaint, he pronounced it to be an aggravated case of dyspepsia, with loss of action in the liver and gall, and immediately prescribed his Restorative Stomach Pills; and I am happy to say that the relief was almost instantaneous. The action in the stomach took place, the blood once more commenced its circuitous route, and I continued to use them, one directly after eating, with no other effect than that of removing gradually and pleasantly these disagreeable symptoms, till health was restored, and my food now sets me up, my heart feels clear, I have a good flow of spirits, and my countenance has resumed once more its healthy appearance.
A. WHITMORE.
This may certify that the statements made by my wife, in the above certificate, so far as I am concerned, are correct.
KILLGILLY, April 13, 1837.

This will show that for more than ten years past I have been afflicted with a diseased stomach, or stomach, or dyspepsia, and a general debility. No person can tell of the distress and pain which I have experienced during this period. I have hardly known what it was to take food in the last ten years, without producing violent distress soon after. I have also suffered much with an almost constant pain in the head, and a general debility, and as every one who has been subject to a like complaint, have seen many gloomy hours, yes, days and nights, and all that I could do either by diet, exercise, or by taking medicine, seemed not in the least to give relief, although I had made fair trial of medicine said to cure every complaint; but nothing reached the cause of my difficulty until I obtained a bottle of Dr. Segur's Restorative Stomach Pills, and suffice it to say, that they removed all these unpleasant sensations in an easy and pleasant manner, and I am now enjoying good health.
SUSANNA HARRINGTON.
Providence, April 16, 1837.

RECOMMENDATION.

Dr. G. C. Segur—Dear Sir: In answer to your favor of the 9th September, I can state that, some months since, I made a trial of your Stomach Pills, in some dyspeptic cases of long standing, which were attended with a decided debility, and were so far from the further use of ordinary prescriptions. The success and happy operation in these cases induced me to extend their use in my practice, to almost all varieties of cases arising directly or indirectly from any derangement of the function of the Stomach, or other organs connected with the digestive or secretory process, which now, as you know, I use in a large portion of the common diseases of the day. So that I now administer in my practice, I presume, more of your Pills, than of all others put together; by which you may learn my estimation of the Pills. Though not much inclined to give certificates of this kind, have considered it my duty to do so in this case, as you state what has come within my own practice and observation, especially as one of my pupils, you confide your researches to my consideration. I have the more readily done so, as I consider the use of the Pills not only safe, but particularly free from any harsh or unpleasant effects on the constitution. As to your general disclaimer, I can with great pleasure comply, as you will see by a certificate in the prospectus.
Your Friend,
W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.
P. S. I hereby certify that G. C. Segur, M. D. sustains an unblemished moral character, is a regularly educated and licensed Physician, and is now in successful practice in Killgilly, Conn.

The above medicine is put up in boxes and half boxes. —Wholes containing 100 pills, price \$1; halves 50 cents, and is for sale wholesale and retail by BROWN, STEVENS & CUSHING, Nos 99 & 102 Washington street, and Eliot st, F. Brown, Wm. Brown, corner of Washington street, J. P. Preston, No 70 Federal st, R. Weston, corner of Hanover and Cross st, C. French, No 181 Hanover st, Joseph Kidder & Co. No 97 Court st, Seth W. Fowle, Prince st, A. Boyden, No 42 Hancock st, Daniel Hinchman, corner of Cambridge and Chambers st, Rogers & Arnold, Nos 45 and 45 1/2 Market street, Charlestown, and E. G. Lemon, Roxbury, who are the Proprietors' Agents.
N. B. Be sure and ask for Dr. Segur's Restorative Stomach Pills. None genuine unless signed on the outside wrapper, "G. C. Segur," in his own hand writing.
n13 *2aw*

LINSEED OIL SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Do do, 25 drops of Turpentine, 20 drops French Yellow, 30 cases Gum Copal, 25 bottles Glue, best. For sale low by TROTT & BIGELOW No 128 State street. *n15*

1500 DOLLARS WANTED ON A prime Mortgage in South Boston.

U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. *n30*

DANCING.—A CARD.

MONS. GUIGNON respectfully informs the parents, his patrons, and other Ladies and Gentlemen, that his second quarter for the instruction of young Ladies, Misses and Masters in Dancing, will commence Wednesday Afternoon, Dec 6, at Washington Hall, No 321 Washington street. Gentlemen wishing to join the Gentlemen's Classes may do so by applying to MONS. G. at the Hall. N. B. A new class for the instruction of Waltzing will commence on Monday Evening, Dec 4th, at 9 o'clock.
n28 *6is1mo*

A GOOD CHANCE.—A person wishes to dispose of his Stock of W. J. Goods, and stand at the North part of the city. The above is an old stand, and is worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest his money in this line of business. Inquire at this office. *tf* *n30*

STOVES.—Leonard's patent Stoves for heating Tailors' Irons. Also, Wilcox's patent Parlor, for Coal, a superior article. A great variety of Cooking Stoves, some new patterns, for Wood and Coal. Also, a complete assortment of Grates, Fire Frames, &c. &c. For sale by M. KETCHUM, 27 Union street. *epim* *3is*

A WET NURSE wants a situation—good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. *3t* *d6*

CHEAP Calf Skin Boots.—A few cases more of those cheap Calf Boots just received at BOURNE'S, No 391 Washington street. *d6*

PEPPER & COFFEE BAGS.—for sale by WHITWELL & SEEVER. *d6*

GENT'S DANCING PUMPS of a superior quality. For sale at BOURNE'S, 391 Washington street. *d6*

SALTPETRE & HIDES.—250 bags Saltpetre—1500 dry salted Calcutta Cow Hides—for sale by WHITWELL & SEEVER. *d6*

BOOTS & SHOES. wholesale and retail, at No 301 Washington street, by JAS. T. BOURNE. *n23*

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.—A full and superior assortment—for sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 50 Washington street. *n2*

REMOVED.—CONANT, THAYER & CO have removed from No 51 to 55 Washington street, where they offer for sale a full and complete assortment of Broadcloths, Hats, Cloths, Cassimeres, Lion Skins, Pilot Cloths, Pettibonks, &c., &c., at low prices. *2m* *n10*

CHEAP LETTER PAPER.—800 reams fine Blue Wave 4 to post, at the low price of \$3.50 per ream. For sale by BENJ. LORING CO., Stationer, 123 State st. *n27*

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES.—1000 pairs of India Rubber Over Shoes, of superior quality, just received and for sale by JAMES T. BOURNE, 391 Washington st. *n23*

SATIN STOCKS, rich article, made in the latest Paris style. For sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 50 Washington street. *3t* *n25*

FLUTE BOXES.—Mahogany Flute Boxes, lined with velvet. For sale, very cheap, by BATES & TOLMAN, No 6 Court street. *n24*

S. S. SOUTHWORTH, Washington City, will attend to any business confided to him. Washington City, Nov. 22, 1837. *n33*

SUGAR, PRINCIPLE SEGARS AND FUSTIC. The cargo of brig DOVER, from Nuevitas, Cuba, viz: 334 bbls 3/4 bbls Brown Sugar of very fine quality—86 lbs Muscovado do—310 M a prime lot of the most approved brands Principle Segars 33 tons Fustic. For sale by P. S. SHELTON, 44 India wharf. *tf* *n50*

STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—A good ten horse power Steam Engine, together with two rooms—other articles, may be had at a fair price, by inquiring at No 30 North Market street, to JOHN HUNT. *n2* *epim2wepm6w*

COAL.—R. MOSMAN & CO., corner of Cross and Fulton streets, would respectfully give notice that they are daily receiving their supplies of Ha d and Soft Coal for Grates and Stoves—among which may be found French Orchard and Black Heath which have a decided preference over all other Authorities, together with Lockwood's, Cannel, Orrell, Newcastle, Bridgeport and Sydney Coals, all of which they will warrant to be of the first quality, and will be delivered in any part of the city at the lowest Cash prices. Boston, Aug. 22, 1837. *lawis* *2awost* *aug23*

THE YOUNG WIFE. Or Duties of Woman in the Marriage Relation, by Dr Wm A. Alcott, author of the "Young Mother," "Young Man's Guide," "House I Live In," and editor of the Library of Health—embellished by a steel Frontispiece and Vignettes. This work is different in its character from every other work of similar title. It is "based on the principle, that the great business of the wife is education—the education of herself and her family." It discusses the following subjects:—
Submission. Sobriety.
Kindness. Discretion.
Fidelity. Scolding.
Confidence. Forbearance.
Sympathy. Contentment.
Friendship. Habits and Manners.
Love. Dress.
Delicacy and Modesty. Health.
Love of Home. Attending the Sick.
Self Respect. Love of Infancy.
Purity of Character. Giving Advice.
Simplicity. Self Government.
Neatness. Intellectual Improvement.
Order in Method. Moral and Religious Improvement.
Punctuality. Moral Influence on the Household.
Early Rising. Domestic Economy.
Industry. Domestic Economy.
This day published, by GEO. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill. *3awp3s* *n4*

COUGHS & COLDS.

VEGETABLE COUGH COMPOUND, or the cure of Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and all diseases of the Lungs. This valuable medicine has been extensively and constantly used for several years past, and so unobscured has been its effects in all cases in which the lungs have not ulcerated, that it is now recommended to the public as an infallible remedy and relief for all the above diseases. It is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its operation.
CERTIFICATES.
Bridgewater, April 7, 1835.
Mr Geyer—Dear Sir—I have used one bottle of the Cough Compound prepared by you, and it has had the effect of curing my cough in three or four days, although it was an extremely violent one. I would earnestly recommend it to any one afflicted with a bad cough.
Yours respectfully, D. H. FORD.
Plymouth, Feb. 13, 1835.
Mr Geyer—Please send me three bottles more of the Vegetable Cough Compound. It is the best medicine I have ever used for a bad Cough.
Yours, &c. J. L. GARDNER.
Sold wholesale and retail at GEYER'S Apothecary store, 104 & 108 Hanover street. Price 36 cents a bottle. *M&T* *6mo* *n21*

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THE high reputation and extensive sale of Rowland's Macassar Oil, throughout the world, has induced speculators to imitate the oil, even to forgery, and although it was an extremely violent one. I would earnestly recommend it to any one afflicted with a bad cough.
Yours respectfully, D. H. FORD.
Plymouth, Feb. 13, 1835.
Mr Geyer—Please send me three bottles more of the Vegetable Cough Compound. It is the best medicine I have ever used for a bad Cough.
Yours, &c. J. L. GARDNER.
Sold wholesale and retail at GEYER'S Apothecary store, 104 & 108 Hanover street. Price 36 cents a bottle. *M&T* *6mo* *n21*

Also, each bottle has the name and address of the Agent on the label—Mr J. A. DICKSON, Music Saloon, Cornhill, formerly Market street, Boston.

Particular attention to this caution is necessary, as the counterfeiters cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

For sale, by appointment of A. Rowland & Son, by their Agent, at 34 and 36 Cornhill, (late Market street), wholesale or retail. *M&T* *3w* *last* *my31*

BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1837.

"This is the fundamental principle of the Philosophy of Democracy—to furnish a system for the administration of Justice, and then to leave ALL THE BUSINESS AND INTERESTS of society, to themselves; TO FREE COMPETITION AND ASSOCIATION—in a word, to the VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE—"

"Let man be fettered by no duty, save His brother's right,—like his, inviolable."

We desire to see the EMANCIPATION OF CREDIT carried into effect throughout the United States, by the easy expedient of GENERAL INCORPORATION LAWS (framed with proper caution,) with a due respect for every existing vested right—as being the only policy consistent with the true theory of Democracy."—U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review, No. 1.

We are glad to find that the principles which we have advocated, and the measure which we have endeavored to sustain, for reforming our present banking system, are defended by so able a champion as the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review. The principle of freedom of association and competition for the management of capital and credit, as well as of industry, and other property than capital, must, in our opinion, be sustained by our public policy and state laws, before we can recover from the effects of that meddling spirit of "regulating" private industry and property, from which this country has so much suffered. All, who are conversant with the history of modern Europe, are aware, that the union of the RELIGIOUS INTEREST with the State, caused the great revolutions there, until a party was formed to sever the union between the institutions for supporting religion, i. e. the Church—and State; and establish freedom of conscience in the formation of religious opinion and the practice of religious exercises; and that, after the Reformation, there was a union of the MONIED INTEREST with the State, which caused great revolutions in political affairs—and that the Bank of England, and the whole system of regulating trade by monopoly and privileges, were established at that time, under the delusive dogmas of the "mercantile" school of economists. A party has been steadily growing up, in favor of severing the connection between the institutions for supporting credit, i. e. banks and the state; and of establishing freedom of association and competition in the management of credit and capital.

The idea of regulating credit, which depends upon a frail human passion—confidence—and fallible judgment, by preventing men from associating together, unless they get a SPECIAL charter from government, is, to our mind, as absurd as that of regulating religion, which depends upon emotion and conscience, by preventing men from managing their religious concerns, unless they have special license from government. We consider this country as now entering upon one of the greatest and most beneficial reforms,—the emancipation of credit—second, only, to that which ended in the emancipation of conscience: and whatever may be the events of the present month, or year, or the next year, or five years, we look forward with ardent enthusiasm and a longing hope, to that downfall of the patronage of the monied interest by government, which promises as great benefits to the political and moral world, as have already resulted from the downfall of the patronage of the religious interest by government. To suppose that this great revolution will not go on, and particularly in our soil, so ripe for the reform, is to shut our eyes to palpable facts, and to overlook those great principles which carry nations forward and onward, as if under the guidance of a directing hand, and a conceiving mind.

It would be folly to expect that those who are interested in keeping up the abuses of our present banking system, will not appeal to the prejudices of the timid—or that politicians will not take advantage of the interests of the one and the fears of the other, to gain their purposes.—We must expect all this. To demand the curtailment and final extinction of the GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE in behalf of the monied interest will be represented as a demand for the destruction of credit and the annihilation of banks. But we all know that a refusal of government patronage is not destructive of credit, and that reform in the system of instituting banks and regulating their business is not destructive of banks and banking; and we must wait patiently until the timid and interested will do us justice, both as regards our principles and measures.

The same cry was set up by the privileged orders of the church, when freedom of conscience was advocated, and a severance of church and state was loudly demanded. The patronage of the state, it was declared, is necessary for the support of religion and the regulation of morals—to extinguish this patronage and establish freedom of conscience, it was boldly predicted, will destroy religion and morals.

"The two leading ideas" of our present banking system, says the Democratic Review, "have been false and anti-democratic—the one a violation of the great principle of EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, by conferring exclusive privileges, (involving all the essential viciousness of monopoly) on a favored and fortunate few to create and lend the currency, and thus to derive a vastly disproportionate profit from their actual capital; the other, the assumption by our governments, Federal and State, of the function of REGULATING THE WHOLE BUSINESS CONCERNS of the community by all this artificial banking legislation, instead of trusting to the intelligence and common sense of the people, and the natural healthy action of the FREE TRADE principle, with its counterpoising forces of VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION AND COMPETITION." Again, it is remarked, that "all the manifold social evil which has proceeded from the banking system of this country, has been the legitimate consequence and the just penalty of our departure from the true principles of democratic equality of rights, and freedom of trade, in the adoption of the system," and reference is made to the system of banking in Scotland, where as almost entire free trade system in banking works with admirable success, where a perfect freedom of association for banking purposes is established, and a perfect freedom, even, of note issues is unattended by those convulsions which attend the special-charter and meddlesome, regulating, system of the United States.

In the Post of the 29th August, 1836, we published an article upon the banking system, in which the policy of framing a General Incorporation Law was proposed and the rights of FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION and of STANDING LAWS to protect it, were expressly claimed. It will be remembered by those who take an interest in

the subject, that the Advocate and other papers, who called themselves anti-bank partisans, argued as if the right of association in trade was NOT a substantial right, the practical enjoyment of which the legislature was bound to secure by law. In the article referred to, it was stated, that this was a natural right, which the legislature was bound to secure equally to all citizens by GENERAL, or as our Constitution hath it, by standing, laws. The system of securing this right to the few by special charters, while the equal right of others was left unprotected, was repudiated as a violation of our state constitution.

We give some of the remarks on this point: "The great abuse of the system, it appears to us, is that FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION is not secured by the present mode of making laws really intended to protect this undeniable right (the right of association.) We want STANDING LAWS to protect us in the enjoyment of our rights; and those laws should not be charters to particular individuals of even their rights, while the rights of other individuals are left uncovered by similar charters, but [should be] universal rules—in order that all may be governed by such laws as are for the common good. Standing laws are, in fact, UNIVERSAL CHARTERS, securing equal rights to all the members of society. We object to charters which secure the right of association to some and leave that of others unprotected, upon the same ground that we would object to special charters of the rights of PERSON, PROPERTY OR LIFE, &c."

"The error of our predecessors has not been in MAKING laws to protect the right of associating in trade, but in adopting such a MODE OF MAKING laws for that purpose, AS FAILS TO GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION for the business purposes of life. Let us remember that the right we are discussing is limited only by the equal rights of individuals and the safety of the State. Individuals should be free to associate together—to combine their means and opportunities—but all should possess equal liberty to do so under the same conditions, and no association should be tolerated which endangers the existence of the body politic, the freedom of trade, speech, the press, election, conscience, &c. Where all have equal liberty to associate for purposes of trade, there is no more danger of monopoly, than there is of an aristocratic form of government, where equal liberty of association for political purposes is guaranteed. A few men, in the exercise of the right of association, may, by securing to themselves exclusive political privileges, establish an aristocracy and grind the people to the dust. But does any sane man seriously propose to prohibit men's associating together in society, as a remedy for, or a safeguard against, aristocracy? The wisest men, on the contrary, bid us secure FREEDOM in the exercise of this right to all citizens."

Again—it was argued that—

"Standing laws, and not special charters, constitute that equitable mode of making laws which is guaranteed to us. We want no charter of our rights from THE LEGISLATURE; we have that already [from the PEOPLE] in the Constitution. We want the Legislature to protect those rights and to secure them to us, practically, by making STANDING LAWS, that every man may at all times find his security in them, and that all may be governed by such laws as are for the common good—and not that one man may be governed by one law for his individual interest, while others are left to be governed by a different law. The right of association we claim; and we demand a standing law with such provisions as shall be for the common good, to protect it. It is the FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION that secures political liberty and becomes the surest guarantee of political rights. So in trade—the object of which is to supply the wants of society by means of commercial exchange—exchanges of labor and of its products—FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION is the highest security for the freedom of trade; the best guarantee of the rights of property and industry."

"To prohibit any more associations of wealth, which we understand to be the doctrine of the Advocate, is to make those already formed the more formidable to drive all, who reap benefit from associating, into one political party, holding out for the exclusive privilege of being associated, and denying the exercise of this common right to others. In this State, where so many associations have been formed and strengthened by heavy investments of capital, such a course cannot be attended with success. To break down the exclusiveness of the privilege of associating, is, we think, a necessary step; and the best way of effecting this object is to make the exercise of the right of association universal by the passage of a general and standing law. To frame a GENERAL LAW OF INCORPORATION [instead of continuing to make special acts of incorporation] is, in our view, the great desideratum"—it was remarked in conclusion.

These remarks were published at a time when there was much discussion among democrats in regard to corporations in general, and banking incorporations in particular. The adoption of the views contained in them, subjected some of us to the epithet of "BANK democrats"—by anti-bank men, who, in their eagerness to break down the privileges of banks, and the power which their monopoly of

ness of the people. Every association of men, however, collected together without an object, does not constitute the people; but an assemblage of the multitude associated by common consent for reciprocal rights and reciprocal responsibilities alone constitute "the people."

Speaking of a government where the laws, the tribunals, war, peace, treaties, and the properties and lives of citizens, are all in the hands of the people—i. e. a pure democracy, not a representative one, which is a modern invention—he says—

"Unanimity in such a commonwealth is very easy, while the common effort is for the common rights of all; but from opposing interests, where one matter of expediency clashes with another, discord arises. Wherefore, when the Senate had possession of the Government, the condition of the State was never sound. In Kingdoms the disadvantages are still greater: of them Emerson said—

"No holy confidence or fellowship reigns there."

"Wherefore, as LAW is the bond of civil society, and as EQUAL RIGHTS form that of LAW, by what power can a community of citizens be maintained, where their condition is not equal? If it is not expedient to equalize the pecuniary condition of men, if we cannot equalize the powers of mind in different individuals; certainly, then, an equality of rights ought to exist among those who are citizens of the same Republic. For what is CIVIL SOCIETY BUT A COMMUNITY OF RIGHTS?"

He also pronounces any form of Government tolerable, which "keeps together the bond that at first unites men into the social compact for the sake of common rights."

Thus, in a treatise discovered, we believe, not until the year 1822, we have principles explained, which were cherished and asserted by the framers of our Constitution, during the revolution—a revolution which reduces religious freedom to practice—which introduced the glorious "Experiment" of trusting to the justice and intelligence of the people to institute, support, and remodel their forms of government—which established freedom of election and equal rights of representation in the government—and which triumphantly carried into execution the entire separation of Church and State. But of what use is it to escape the evils which formerly arose from the false principles on which the ancient systems of political associations were ORGANIZED, if we allow government to establish the false principles on which our system of trading associations is organized? If we suffer such principles to be established, the great trading interests will hold their privileges and constantly strengthen their alliance with government, in order to mould its policy and riot over the prostrate rights of the people. Change the system of organizing these associations—introduce the voluntary system—secure freedom of associations—and you will disarm the spoiler, who grows strong by the support of government patronage.

The truths, mentioned by Cicero, that "discord arises from opposing interests, where one matter of expediency clashes with another"—and that "an equality of rights ought to exist among those who are citizens of the same republic, since civil society is but a community of rights," are dwelt upon by M. de Baron Degerando, in his work on "Self government."

"All disorder and trouble in society," says this estimable writer "arise from the confusion that exists between rights and interests; that is to say, from the voluntary or involuntary mistake we commit, when we pretend to exercise a right, while we merely pursue an interest. Legislators and governments have frequently made this mistake, and hence come oppressive laws and unjust decisions."

"Personal and individual rights are equal; for each of them springs from the primitive right every one has over himself."

"The liberty granted to individual interests is various and vastly unequal; but interests do not merely aspire to equality, but to dominion; and it is the tendency of each to monopolize. General order is preserved by a balance of rights, and by inequality of conditions. The justice which surrounds men with an equal safeguard, also protects this inequality of condition against ALL PRETENSIONS NOT FOUNDED UPON LABOR AND SERVICES."

"So long as interests and rights harmonize, society is free from danger: the moment they clash, it is in peril. Laws and magistrates take the utmost care to keep them united; but their efforts generally avail little."

When we resume this subject again, it will be with a view to look into the system of general incorporation laws and the history of special incorporation laws. The former system flourished under the laws of Solon, and those of "the twelve tables" in the early times of the Roman republic. It was not until the Senate and Emperors of Rome got exclusive possession of the government, that special license to institute corporations was required by those usurpers of the sovereignty of the people. This system of special incorporation laws was borrowed by the British from the Roman code, and by us it is unwisely borrowed from the British. It should be reformed altogether.

A change must be effected in the mode of organizing those associations of wealth which are the mighty instruments for furthering exclusive interests, and which have such tremendous power for good or for evil in our country. Freedom of association should be our object: for voluntary association and competition are the great concentrative principles, which serve to make power march in an onward course, and at the same time to check its abuse, by regulating its action.

The federalists killed two men during their late celebration at New Orleans, besides causing other accidents. One individual by the name of Michael Fins was so severely injured that it was found necessary to amputate both arms; another, John Howard, had his right arm amputated near the shoulder; and the third, Charles Williams, had his right arm and face severely lacerated, and will probably lose both eyes. His left arm was also amputated. A man at Detroit, Michigan, had his right arm shattered. At Goshen, N. Y., the federalists, not having a cannon, a fifty-six pound weight was resorted to, which having been too tightly plugged, burst with a great explosion, and in the discharge, literally blowing to pieces one of the legs of a young man named Miles Cook, who happened to be passing at the time.

We don't see but that the "hoosier" editor of the Delphi Oracle is about as fair in his reasoning as the federalists are in theirs. The latter blame Mr Van Buren for every mishap and every evil that "comes off" under the sun. He has been violently abused and denounced on account of the effects produced by fires, short crops, and frozen canals. Why not allow their rule to work both ways? Hear the Delphi Oracle:—

"No more grumbling!—Since the commencement of Mr Van Buren's administration, we have had the finest crops, the most beautiful weather, the least sickness, more fun and less fighting, prettier children, more wedding and fewer petitions for divorce, than there ever was under any other President in the same time, since creation."

The editor of the Nashua Herald "talks turkey." A federal caucus has recently been held in his village, which he seems to consider the prelude of an utter overturn of government. He proclaims with thundering emphasis—"Nashua is coming!" Clear the road for Nashua!—Tincinnian exploits are about to sink into comparative nothingness.

The Maryland Colonization Society is preparing to send another body of emigrants to its colony at Cape Palmas.

LATER FROM CANADA.

The Albany Argus contains intelligence derived from a ship from St. Albans, Vt. of Dec. 1, and from Montreal papers up to the 30th ult. It appears that all the regular troops under Col. Wetherall, have returned to Montreal, leaving the patriots in possession of St. Charles and the neighboring country. The St. Albans ship had this endorsement on the envelope: "Horra for Papineau and Liberty." We give the following extracts from the Vermont and Montreal accounts:—

"Franklin Journal—Extra." St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 1. }
To-day we have intelligence from the north in regard to the situation of the two parties, which may be relied upon. A gentleman who left St. John's yesterday morning tells us that the British troops had returned to St. John's and were that morning leaving for Montreal. There were, it is said, about 600, which included the force under Colonel Wetherall and 200 sent out from Montreal on Tuesday to reinforce him. Sir John Colborne had issued orders to concentrate all the regular troops in Montreal. A small force was left at Chambly.

The account of the engagement at St. Charles, which our informant obtained at St. John's while the troops were there, differs from the Canadian account in some particulars. The loss of the British was said at St. John's, to be 16 killed and 15 severely wounded—the loss of the patriots was estimated at 325 killed. The soldiers said that the French fought like tigers. Many of them plunged into the river and drowned themselves rather than be taken. The defeat of the patriots was easier on account of their being unable to use their cannon.

The report of the patriots is very different. They say that there were only about 200 men in the works who had muskets, that the chief part of the patriots force was at St. Denis, that their loss is only about 30 killed, and the loss of the British much greater than is reported by them.

On the whole we think the result favorable to the Reformers. The fact that the British should have abandoned St. Charles and withdrawn almost their whole force to Montreal while a large body of patriots is collected at St. Denis, while none of the principal reformers are yet taken, and while the country between Longueville, Chambly, Sorel, and east of the Sorel, is in the actual possession of the patriots, shows clearly that they have met with a resistance wholly unexpected, and that they feel themselves unable to keep possession of the country.

It is believed that the affair of St. Denis on Thursday of last week was much more fatal to the Royalists than they admit. Their number of killed was between 40 and 50. The retreat to Sorel was most disgraceful; when the troops arrived there they were in a most miserable plight. Forty-seven stands of British arms were picked up at St. Denis.

At attempt was made at Rouville to intercept the retreat of the royalists to Chambly. The patriots now occupy St. Charles.

The Montreal Gazette, of Nov. 30, after giving as favorable an account as it can of the events connected with the return march of Col. Wetherall, adds—

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, the whole of the troops under Lieut. Col. Wetherall, including two companies of the 32d, and a company of the Montreal cavalry, were landed in town by the steamer Victoria, from Lepraprie. They had about 30 prisoners, taken at St. Charles, along with them; and a poorer or more wretched set of rebels never took up arms against lawful authority. They also carried along with them the pole and cap of liberty, which had been raised at St. Charles; and, upon landing, were heartily and enthusiastically cheered by the people on the wharf, and as they proceeded along the streets with their prisoners.

Three companies of the 32d regiment, including the two flank companies, one of the 83d, and detachments of artillery and of the volunteer cavalry, all under the command of the Hon. Col. Gore, proceeded to-day, in the Varennes and John Bull steamers, to Sorel, supposed to be on their way to St. Denis.

Halifax papers state that the 1st division of the 85th regiment had arrived at New Brunswick from Halifax. The 43d were to march by the post route for Canada as soon as practicable.

The Montreal Courier, of the 29th ult. says—
The reports which come in from day to day, relative to Lieut. Weir, we regret to say, all agree as to the fact of his having been put to death.

Four prisoners were brought into town yesterday morning, and we believe fully committed on charges of treason. Their names are Dr. A. Lacroix, of this city, Mr. A. Eschele Bardsy, a notary public, of St. Albans, and brother to P. M. Bardsy, M. P. for Rouville, a brother-in-law of Bardsy the notary, named Dufort, and one Dominique L. Vaitee, both of the same place. We understand that they were caught within the limits of St. Armand, by a party of Col. Jones's volunteers, in full retreat to the States.

Dr. Lacroix left Montreal, we believe, about 15 days since, and in company with E. E. Rodier, M. P. P.

The Quebec Gazette of the 27th Nov. states that the weather at that place has been very disagreeable. "On Tuesday night the rain froze as it fell, and coated every thing with pure ice nearly an inch in thickness. Immense destruction has been made in the woods. Oak trees of two feet in diameter have been broken off by the weight of the ice on the branches and twigs. Since Thursday it has been cold, the thermometer five degrees above zero. The floating ice in the river is increasing fast."

Alabama.—A bill has been presented to the Legislature to protect the farmers against the impositions of Commission Merchants at Mobile. A stroke has been made at the banks by a proposition of Mr. Hammond to compel the different banks of Alabama, by law, to redeem all their notes under three dollars, with specie, in order to furnish suitable change for the community, and to inflict some penalty on all persons issuing small notes or shin plasters, &c.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of Alabama, "to increase the stock of the State Bank, and require the Bank to loan \$250,000 to the several Rail Road Commissioners therein named."

Congress convened on Monday. The Vice President took the Chair in the Senate, and Mr Polk in the House. The customary resolutions for exchanging Messages between the two Houses, supplying the members with newspapers, and appointing a Committee to wait on the President, &c. were adopted; and the two branches then adjourned.

Joint Committee to wait on the President.
Senators—Mr Wright, of New York, and Mr Knight, of Rhode Island.

Representatives—Messrs Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, Grantland, of Georgia, and Whittlesey, of Ohio.

The New Orleans True American, in hitting off the version of a divine of that city to ministering at the side of the sick-bed, says—

"Rev Joel Parker returned to this city, on Saturday; this arrival may be considered a happy omen, for honest Joel would not have returned, had he not been convinced that yellow Jack, had taken his leave of us for the season."

People may live fat at a cheap rate in the "far West." On the 20th ult. they were selling hogs at Alton, for two or three cents per lb. At Cincinnati on the 29th, two hundred and twenty wagon-loads were at the lower market.

A Hog, which was raised by Mr Cushing, of Abington, weighing 717 pounds, may be seen for a few days, at Messrs. Dennison, Mores, & Co's. provision store, Broomfield street.

One of the Pawnee squaws, while Dr Barlow, of New York, was taking a cast of her bust in plaster, expressed great indignation at the Dr's attempt to remove her blanket a little lower down on her breast.

A gang of counterfeiters have been routed at Ekton, Md. A town constable was at the head, who made his escape. Some of the others nabbed.

POLICE COURT.

A young Riot.—Two young men named Aiken and Owen were taken up by the Watch, about 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, for forcing themselves into the Fredonian Society, in Hawley street, and interrupting its proceedings. It was not their first attempt of the kind, and when requested to make way for the members, they, backed by less forward associates, gave battle, and marked two of the members in the face. One of the members, thus rudely assailed, had a lady with him. Aiken, who appeared to have been the most violent, was fined Ten Dollars and Costs; and Owen Five Dollars. They should also have been ordered to give heavy bonds to keep the peace for six months, at least. Five years ago, the principal persons in our criminal Court, and in the City Government, indirectly encouraged these riots, by publicly intimating that societies should not hold such meetings as were disagreeable to any portion of the citizens, and that they might reasonably expect riots, in such cases. This was peculiarly the case, when crowds of blackguards and vagabonds undertook to mob the Methodists out of their ancient practice of uniting the old year with the new by religious exercises.

A daring Theft.—Three colored boys entered Mr Drake's Bookstore, in Cornhill, yesterday afternoon, and while one of them engaged the attention of Mrs Drake, the other two got possession of Mr D's pocket book, containing about one hundred and thirty dollars. As soon as the three went out, Mrs D. discovered that the pocket-book was gone, and requested one of Mr Muzzey's Clerks to pursue them. Running up through the Gardner Green estate, he discovered the boys sitting in the rear of a new building, dividing the money. He seized the largest, who had a one hundred dollar bill, but the others escaped. The captive one disclosed the names of his accomplices to Constable Hunt, who secured one, and Constable Loring took up the chase after the other. At the last advice pursuer and pursued were streaking it for dear life along the Worcester Railroad.

Huzza for the petticoat!—A rare chase came off in Water street yesterday afternoon—a man, who had taken two mugs of the mountain dew, wanted to leave his dwelling, and get a fresh supply, contrary to the remonstrances of his wife. At first she coaxed, and then threatened. He raised his fist, and she replied by hitting him a fair "one-two," and actually kicked him up stairs. In a minute afterwards, however, he broke loose, and ran down the street, and she after him, as far as Congress street, where she overtook and collared him. She held him firm, in spite of his struggles, in true Amazonian style, and led him back in triumph amidst the cheers of numerous spectators, who were infinitely amused by such an imperial display of petticoat government.

Words, but not Pistols.—Mr Charles King, of New York, requested Mr Joseph Price, of the same city, to leave the room where Bell and Webster were languishing, at the Astor House, the other night, because he attempted to take notes of Mr Webster's Speech. Mr P. complied, but the next day demanded an explanation from Mr K. "four or five letters have been exchanged, but Mr Price is not at all satisfied, and Mr King says that he won't write any more about the affair."

The gentlemen ought to give Webb "a chance to sky in" here, as he admires to figure where there is more correspondence than fighting.

The Bank of England has \$35,000,000 of gold and silver in her vaults—is rich and lazy, and laughs at our non-specie-paying concerns—says that the American merchants have paid up well, and that the American houses there, will be able, finally, to liquidate all demands against them.

Mr Vandenhoff's Cato, last night, was a faultless personation; chaste and classical beyond anything we ever witnessed upon the Tremont boards. He is winning fast upon the admiration of Bostonians, and nightly gives new evidence that he is justly entitled to the fame that preceded him. To night he will play Brutus.

Mr Geo. Jones appeared as Macbeth, at the National, last night. It is too heavy a character for so young a man as Mr Jones, although he sustained it in a manner that elicited much applause. This evening is assigned for Mrs Jones's benefit. She is a young lady of talents, and much personal attraction, and if genius and beauty have not influence enough to fill the theatre on the present occasion, we shall write our citizens down Calibans.

A man by the name of Single has been found guilty of the crime of bigamy, and sent to solitary confinement, where he will be obliged to live more in conformity with his name.

A lodger in the tavern of a Mr Valentine, in Charleston, S. C., named Burns, attempted to kill his landlord on the 25th ult. by stabbing him with a knife, but did not accomplish his purpose, although he succeeded in inflicting a bad wound in Mr V's side.

The federalists waked up the wrong passenger when they knocked at the door of the granite State. The true spirit of democracy is aroused there—the Patriot, the Portsmouth Gazette, and all the old sentinels are upon the watch towers.

A French writer speaks of an excellent book for fools, which has passed, he says, through fifty-six editions, although not a single page in it exhibits a gleam of common sense!

Judge Reed, of Columbus, Ohio, was killed on the 23d ult. by being crushed under a heavy piece of timber which he and others were raising on sleepers upon a building.

Mr Webster remained at the federal carousal in New York, until 4 o'clock in the morning, according to the Atlas.

We beg the Salem Gazette not to strain itself, for it is not bound together very strongly, and if it should burst the effect would be very unpleasant.

Dr Hamilton, who was employed as a citizen surgeon, was killed three or four days since, by being thrown from his horse, at Fort Peyton, Florida.

The democrats of New Haven, at the late municipal election, staid away from the polls, and allowed the federalists to manage in their own way.

Abel Tompkins has published a Tale, by a Lady, called "The PalFREys"—a small 18 mo. of 60 or 70 pages.

Mr Matthew S. Parker has been chosen President of the Oriental Bank, vice Mr George W. Pratt resigned.

The use of Faneuil Hall, for Friday next, has been granted to the petitioners.

The Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent for the last six months.

Gen. Houston, according to the latest advices from Texas, was dangerously ill.

Miss Tree is at the Park, and Mr Booth at the Bowers, New York.

Real estate is on the rise at New Orleans—a sure sign of better times.

Gen Hayne, of S. C. attended a public dinner at Nashville, Tenn. on the 25th ult.

Wood is selling for \$5.50 per cord, in New York.

It is a remarkable fact, that there has been no Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, from Boston, since Hon. H. G. Otis, in 1803, except the substitution of the Hon. Josiah Quincy for the Hon. Elijah H. Mills, (chosen U. S. Senator) in the small part of the session of 1823.—Springfield paper.

At a special meeting of the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS IN BOSTON, held on Tuesday, December 5, 1837, at which a report from the Delegates to the recent Convention of Banks in New York was received, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board heartily approve and sanction the course pursued by their delegates in the Convention of Banks lately assembled in the city of New York.
Resolved, That this Board sincerely responded to the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by said Convention, and hereby pledge themselves, collectively and individually, to pursue all proper measures to prepare the banks in Boston for a resumption of specie payments, "within the shortest practicable period after the next meeting of the Convention."

THOS DROWN, Clerk.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Melancholy and distressing Death of Three Brothers.—Three brothers, by the name of McGready, were drowned on Saturday afternoon, a few yards above the dam, in Paterson's Creek. The youngest of them, aged about 4 years, was playing near the water and slipped under the ice; the second one went in to save him, and became entangled in the ice. By this time the mother had arrived on the spot. The oldest one, aged 13, was just plunging in for the purpose of attempting to save his brothers. The mother saw that all three were in danger of perishing, and attempted to reach them. The oldest one, forgetful of self, even in that moment of extreme danger, called out and entreated his mother not to attempt to save them, lest she also should be drowned! Heroism, self-possession and disinterestedness like this is rarely witnessed. The afflicted mother saw all three of her children perish, without having it in her power, in consequence of the ice and great depth of the water, to extend them any aid. They were all fine, intelligent and promising boys. The scene was one of anguish, too heart-rending for description.

Bank of the United States.—The monthly statement of this institution, for November, has been transmitted to Harrisburg. The National Gazette gives the following summary:—

The specie in the vaults of the bank, after paying out to the government of the United States, \$522,459 71 still amounted on the 1st December, to \$3,495,509 89

The notes in circulation at the same time, (exclusive of the long post notes issued during the late troubles,) are as follows:—
Of the present Bank U. S., \$522,459 20
Of the late Bank, 6,225,640 80

Ohio.—From the Columbus Statesman we learn that the democratic central committee has appointed the 8th of January next as a day for the assembling of a State Convention for the nomination of Governor.

A number of candidates have been suggested in the Ohio papers. Among them we notice the following: Judge Rayen, of the "Reserve"; Dr J. Hann, of Gainesville; Col S. Spangler, of Lancaster; John A. Bryan, of Columbus; Col Dowdy Utter, of Clermont County; Hon John Thompson, of Columbiana; Wilson Shannon, of St. Clairsville; Hon Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe, and Jacob Felter, of Hamilton County.

We learn from a letter of President Shelton of the Brandon Bank of Mississippi, that the purchases of cotton by that institution are about 80,000 bales, mostly in collection of debts due the bank, 40 dollars per bale being advanced on each bale. The advance was made to the planters during the last summer, to enable them to purchase provisions to feed their slaves upon while cultivating this year's crop. This cotton valued at 50 dollars per bale, is sufficient to redeem the whole circulation of the Bank, which is something less than 700,000 dollars.—N. Y. Gazette.

Information has been received at the Department of State, from the late U. S. Consul at Tahiti, of the total loss in a hurricane, Dec 29, near the Fejee Islands, of the Meridian, of Edgartown, and the Reeper, of Nantucket, with their crews; and of the Anastasia, of Sydney, New South Wales, and part of her crew. The wrecks of these vessels have before been reported fallen in with.

Mutiny at Sea.—A letter received from a young man from this city, who is now on a whaling voyage, gives information that John Coryell, whose parents reside in Seavey, Ontario co., was killed on board the Plough Boy, Capt. Brown, of Nantucket, in a mutiny excited on board that vessel by the New Zealand portion of the crew.—Albany Journal.

The weather.—Yesterday was as disagreeable a day as we ever desire to experience. It rained, and did not rain. The sun shone and it did not shine. It was cold, and it was not cold. It was a chilly, half raining, half sun shining, sloppy, droll, gloomy day. The very loafers turned up their noses at the weather.—Cincinnati Republican, 29th ult.

We are happy to learn, by a letter published in the Detroit Advertiser, that the schr. Drift, which was reported lost on her passage from St. Joseph to Chicago with 13 men on board, arrived at St. Joseph on the morning of the 16th ult. all hands well.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

The election of E. K. Foster to represent Tennessee in the United States Senate, two years in advance of the time at which Mr Grundy's term expires, excites general condemnation at the West, and the vote may probably be rescinded.—N. Y. Post.

Ding-dong Bell.—So great a penchant for public dinners has been evinced by Mr John Bell, that the whigs will recognize him as their dinner-Bell!—New York News.

Postscript to a Letter.—"Till Miss Sally that I dreamt about her night and she was married, and the way I felt happy was slow, I tell you!"

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, YESTERDAY.
20 Shares Frankfort Steam Mill Co, \$3 pr sh
40 " Union Bank, 14 1/2
10 " Trades' Bank, 3 1/2 pr sh
10 " Atlantic Bank, 3 1/2
14 " Oriental Bank, 3 1/2
12 " Market Bank, 3 1/2
12 " Tremont Bank, 94 1/2
65 " State Bank, 59 for 60
11 " City Bank, par
11 " Commonwealth Bank, 93 1/2 pr sh
51 " Phoenix Bank (Christiansburg), 99
19 " Shawmut Bank, 60 1/2
23 " Merchants' Bank par 1/2 adv
25 " Bank of Norfolk, 62 pr sh
4 " Atlas Bank, 82
4 " Hancock Bank, 75
10 " Boston and Worcester Railroad, 97 1/2
3 " Miami Canal Co (Lowell) par 1 ad
100 " Firemen's Ins Co, 93 1/2 pr sh
10 " Tremont Ins Co, 39 for 50
20 " Trading Ins Co, 39 for 50
25 " Atlas Ins Co, 83 1/2 pr sh
2 " West Boston Bridge, 80
5 " Canton Co (Baltimore) 39 1/2
5 " Steamboat Bank, 24 1/2
\$503 Franklin Bank bills, 40 pr ct
1000 Boston City 5 pr ct 21 ct, payable 1855, 24 adv.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 4, 1837.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market 950 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 2500 Sheep, and 950 Swine.
Price of Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at \$7—first quality 6 25 a 6 75—second quality 5 50 a 6—third quality 4 25 a 5 25.
Barrelling Cattle.—Mess 5 25—No 1, \$5—No 2, 4 50.
Stores.—Yearlings \$3 10—two year old \$15 a 20—three year old \$20 a 25.
Sheep.—Lots were purchased at 1 50, 1 67, 1 68, 2 17, 2 33, and 2 75.
Swine.—Lots to peddle taken at 7 for Sows, and 8 for Barrows. At retail 8 and 9 for Sows, and 9 and 10 for Barrows.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr Robert C Bacon, of Horton, N. S. to Miss Mary Ann B Hewes.
By the Rev Mr Pierpont, Mr George S Jackson to Miss Laura Ann Fitch.
At Dedham, Mr Joseph Priest, of this city, to Miss Fanny Kimball Burbeck, of D.

DIED.

At Milton, Mr James L Simmons, 37.
At Albany, Mr Thomas Winslow, 50,—a revolutionary soldier.

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—There will be a public meeting of the Society, on Friday Evening, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, for a discussion of the following question:—"Ought the Mayor and Aldermen to have granted the use of Faneuil Hall to Wm. E. Channing and others, for a public meeting?" Per order.
B. U. ANDREWS, Secy.

PAST MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.—An adjourned meeting of the past members of the E. H. School, (or those who have entered since August 1821,) will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, 8th December, at 7 o'clock, at the Supreme Court Room of the Old Court House, to hear the report of their Committee, and to act on such other business as shall be brought before them.
A punctual attendance is requested.
d5 epistm J. W. PATTERSON, Secy.

NOTICE.—The Democrats of Ward 10 are requested to meet at their Ward Room, East street, THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst. at 7 o'clock, to act on business of importance.
Per order of Ward and County Committee.

WARD 11.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Ward 11 will be held at the Ward Room, Tremont Street, THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, at 7 o'clock, to act upon important business.
Per order of Ward and County Committee.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, one and all, are hereby requested to assemble at the Ward Room, (Franklin School House) on FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the ensuing Municipal Election.

We understand that in consequence of the high prices of Hay and Grain, the proprietors of the Roxbury Coaches are obliged to raise the price of their tickets to meet their expenses, and therefore at present they can sell only ten for a dollar as heretofore. As the price of horse feed falls they will sell them again at the old price, or as low as they can be afforded.
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BOSTON SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The fifth Lecture before this Society, will be delivered by William H. Gardner, Esq. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8 at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple. Subject—Ancient Mexico.

TEMPLE LYCEUM.—The 8th Lecture before this institution this season will be delivered by Dr. W. Holmes, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, at the Odeon, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

| MINIATURE ALMANAC—Thursday, Dec. 7. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Rises | SUN | MOON. | High Water. |
| 7 16 1/2 | 4 23 1/2 | 12 13 1/2 | h 8 17 1/2 |

BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

ARRIVED.
Br sch Neptune, Barry, Antigua.
Sch Coral, Barry, Bangor.
Sch Angler, Sandborn, Newburyport.

CLEARED.
Brigs Augusta, Oliver Perkins, Havana; Lodi, Harden, Baltimore; Pavo, Collins, Bucksport; schs Surprise, (Br) Amersforth, Yarmouth, NS; February, Burgess, Mobile; Jew, Stearns, do; Glide, Simmons, New York; Jasper, Hamilton, do; Jane, prime 1, Canine; Janet, Young, Belfast; Nancy, Brookings, Gardiner; Grape, Ward, Kennebunk; Dover Packet, Trebleton, Dover; Jasper, Reed, and Diamond, Reed, Wiscasset.

NOTICE.
NEWBURYPORT BAR.
In consequence of a change in the bar near the mouth of Newburyport harbor, the directions laid down in the Coast Pilot for making that harbor, viz:—"You must keep the lights in a range, and run for them till within a cable's length of the Eastern Light," is incorrect. In consequence of the shifting of the bar, a vessel following these directions, would go directly upon it.
Shipmasters unacquainted with the channel as it now is, had better take a pilot before attempting to enter the harbor.
Custom House, Boston, Nov 15, 1837. [3w]

[Topical Correspondence.]
HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 6.—Arr big Commerce, Towle, fm Charleston, 10 days for Boston.

Also, brigs Samuel, Baker, Newport for Boston; Pioneer, Harding Boston for New York; schs Hellesport, Stone, and Henry Clay, Baker, New York for Boston; Mary, Robinson, Petersburg for do; Passel by, sch Leonidas, Halsegrove, fm Portland for Fredericksburg.

In port, the above, and those reported yesterday.

FOREIGN PORTS.
Sailed fm Genoa, Oct 9, Byron, Copeland, Palermo.
Cld at Liverpool, 29th ult, Plymouth, Kendrick, Moble; 21st, Eliza Ann, Burgess, do.
Arr in the Texel, 18th, Talent, Jenkins, James River.
At Tenerife, 14th, Camilleri, fm New York.
Arr at Cronstadt, no date, Archimedes, E que, Boston; Stieglitz, Gibson, and Burlington, Evans, do.
At Gotenborg, 15th, Dryden, Upton, for Cape de Verdes, ballasting. Sailed Wm Engle, Vaughan, New York.
Arr at do 12th, Sch bark Clio, fm Boston.
Sailed fm Hamburg, 17th, Ariost, Blackier, Boston.
At St Thomas, 19th Nov, Victory, fm Providence, arr 18th; Fox, Coombs, same; Commerce, for Wilmington, same day; D-poste, Howes, fm Boston, dis; Girard, Duell, do; Delight, and Robt Booth, not dis; Av Adams, to sail south; Liberty, wgs. Sailed 13th, Talleyrand, Guayana; 14th, Lloyd do; Dunlap, Porto Rico; 15th, Ontario, Curacao; 18th, Coral, Bonaire; Nonpareil, Washington, 30; 19th, Charles, St Croix.
At Genoa, 18th ult, Oronos, Cole, for Boston.
Arr at Trinidad, 18th, Alpine, Henschum, Boston, 17.
Sailed fm Havana, 21st, Rapid, Jewett, Boston.
At Tobias o, 31st Oct, Halcayon, fm New York, 7 ds. Sailed Citizen, Drinkwater, New York.
At St Jago, 14th, Pamela, Smith, fm Salem, just arr.
At St John, NB, 24th ult, Eleanor Jane, Boston.

